



LEADING ARTICLES—November 25, 1910.

A NEW CITIZENS' ALLIANCE BOYCOTT.
ORGANIZATION PLUS MOBILIZATION.
FURUSETH ON THE STATUS OF SEAMEN.
WILL A PANIC COME?
A. F. OF L. WILL AID LOS ANGELES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

No. 41

ORGANIZATION PLUS MOBILIZATION.

At the State Convention of the Federation of Labor, lately held at Los Angeles, discussion was had relative to the organization of migratory unskilled labor. Such labor needs to be organized and it needs to be mobilized. Here is an opportunity for organized labor to perform a service of great value to labor and to California.

There is need, insistent need at certain times and places, for much help that at other times is not needed at all. There is at the same time, but not at the same places, much unemployed labor, much labor that is migratory in a vagrant way largely because it does not know where it is needed. Unionism needs to undertake to supply as well as to regulate the labor market. Too often it has confined itself to regulating without supplying, to the distress of industry and the injury of labor itself.

It would be possible to so organize and mobilize available labor as to be able to throw whole regiments of busy workers into the cherry-picking orchards, the apricot, the peach, the prune, into the raisin vineyards, the beet fields and the orange and lemon districts. It would be necessary to so organize as to be able to contract for supplying one hundred laborers or five hundred, as the Japanese and Chinese do, but so cooperatively as to prevent at once the padrone system of south of Italy and the coolie system of the Orient, yet secure a reasonable wage for the untrained worker and at the same time develop him into a trained worker.

There are large possibilities in this idea. Labor does not flow from where it is idle to where it is needed automatically and expeditiously, the more especially that kind of labor commonly classed as unskilled. Private, individual contracting in that class of cases is an exasperation to the employer and unsatisfactory to the employee. Collective bargaining there fits the need as nowhere else, and affords an opportunity to demonstrate the advantages of it in other fields.

Besides, the whole labor ladder can never be lifted from the rungs nearest the top. If it would be lifted into its fitting place, power must be applied to the bottom rung. Migratory, unskilled labor is on that rung. These suggestions are commended to the special committee having this service in charge. Let that committee not only so organize migratory labor as to make it well paid, but so mobilize it as to supply needs that are now sought to be supplied by importations of coolies and peons and undesirables from the south of Italy and east of Europe. There is here a field not only of great strategic but of industrial advantage.—“California Weekly.”

The Rockefeller Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church devoted its session last week to a discussion of “Poverty.” The leader in opening the discussion said that poverty had two causes, the exploitation of labor at the expense of human life, and the lack of governmental interest in the welfare of citizens. He declared that drink is not a cause of poverty, but one of its effects. “The remedy for poverty,” he said, “lies in education, postal savings banks, provident loan banks and building and loan associations.” After all the waste of words and printers’ ink in ascertaining remedies for poverty, it is comforting to have the question so succinctly settled.

The “Labor Clarion” represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

A New Citizens’ Alliance Boycott

A new application of the boycott was introduced into the labor world last Tuesday afternoon, November 22d. The Citizens’ Alliance of San Francisco placed a sandwich man in front of the well-known Philadelphia Shoe Company at 825 Market street. On one side of his banner appeared the following inscription:

“Do not patronize the Philadelphia Shoe Co. It is a union house. Free Americans patronize open shops only, where goods are made by free labor. Indorsed by Citizens’ Alliance.”

On the reverse side is written:

“Philadelphia Shoe Co. advertises it sells union-made goods. Such goods are products of closed shops. Free Americans should not patronize. Give your patronage to free labor and the open shop. Indorsed by Citizens’ Alliance.”

There is no dispute between employer and employees involved in this action. The house that has incurred the wrath of the Citizens’ Alliance has an enviable reputation for fair dealing with all—the public and its employees. It has not taken part in any industrial controversy.

The “crime” charged against the Philadelphia Shoe Company is that it sells “union-made goods.” To this charge the plea of guilty must be entered.

Ever since the time when Herbert George lined up the forces that favor the cheap man, the local Citizens’ Alliance has been a factor in disturbing conditions. Incompetence is written all over its efforts. It has lost out in the courts, it has no standing in the public estimation, and has simply been a haven of salary-rest for a few men unable to find anything else to do.

The Philadelphia Shoe Company is “fair” from every standpoint. It should even be considered “fair” by the Citizens’ Alliance, for it pays its employees the standard wages, recognizes the stated hours, has a sanitary and well-lighted store on the main thoroughfare of this city, sells goods in response to the demand, and is at peace with all the world.

It is doubtful whether the few malcontents associated with the Citizens’ Alliance are sincere in their opposition.

This extension of the principle of the boycott is noteworthy. It marks the exemplification of the “free labor and open shop” doctrine. This really means “slave labor and closed (to union men) shop.”

This old-established house is to be congratulated on its selection for this really un-American boycott. The outcome will be increased trade and a victory for union principles.

FURUSETH ON THE STATUS OF SEAMEN.

Last week there was held a Pacific Coast Congress devoted to maritime and kindred subjects. It was attended by delegates from all over the west, and Andrew Furuseth was appointed on the resolutions committee. He was unable to be present, and sent the following letter:

“I am leaving the State on the coming Wednesday to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Louis, and it will be impossible for me to attend, and therefore I take the liberty to call your attention to a bill introduced in the present Congress by Mr. Spight of Mississippi, dealing with the laws relative to American seamen, proposing some fundamental change in such laws, and placing the American vessels, insofar as such is not now the case, on an equality with foreign vessels in the matter of operating expenses.

“Under the act of 1884, the American ship owner may ship his crews in a foreign port to come to a port in the United States, and return to a port in a foreign country without reshipping in the United States. The purpose of this act was to equalize wages by scaling the American wages downward, and, until 1898, our maritime law was in such shape as to accomplish this purpose. A seaman on an American vessel could then be and was arrested for violating his contract to labor in a port of the United States. Since the adoption of the law of December 21, 1898, seamen on American vessels may quit their vessel in any port of the United States; while under treaties with foreign nations we arrest and deliver up to the vessel any seaman who deserts a foreign vessel in a port of the United States. This gives to the foreign vessel an advantage which our bill seeks to remedy by abrogating so much of the treaties as authorize such arrest and return.

Wages of Seamen.

“Section 8 of the bill provides that an American seaman shall be paid one-half of the wages due to him in any port where the vessels deliver cargo or loads. This should be made applicable to foreign vessels coming to ports in the United States, and any foreign seaman should have the same right as an American seaman to have this clause enforced, and, like in American vessels, any stipulation to the contrary should be held as void. The seamen would, under such conditions, leave their vessels in ports of the United States, and the vessel in departing would have to pay at least as much wages as any American vessel leaving the same port.

“Section 10 of the bill prohibits the payment of advance wages, allotment to ‘original creditor,’ and any remuneration to be paid for the shipment of seamen—blood money. This last was the law of 1884, but was stricken out in 1898, thereby restoring the ‘blood money’ system, and accentuating the discrimination against American vessels in ports of the United States.

“Section 13 of the bill provides that all American steam vessels must carry a deck crew 75 per cent of whom, exclusive of licensed officers, shall be individually effective hands; that is, of a rating not less than able seamen, and no person shall be engaged as an able seaman unless he be nineteen or more years of age, and shall have had at least three years’ experience on deck at sea or on the Great Lakes. Ordinary concern for the safety of human life should cause its adoption as

far as American vessels are concerned, and foreign vessels coming into ports of the United States should be compelled to have the same regard for that safety as imposed upon American-owned vessels.

Section 14 of the bill provides that at least 75 per cent of the crew in each department thereof shall be capable of understanding the language of the officers, and that no vessel shall be permitted to leave any port of the United States unless she is provided with such a crew.

How Law Operates.

"As the law of 1884 scales the wages of the seamen downward in foreign ports, so the proposed changes would equalize the wage cost of operation by scaling the wages of the foreign seamen upward in a port of the United States.

"From such information as I have, I feel certain that Congress will not enact any general subsidy law. That under certain conditions the American vessel is at a disadvantage, especially in ports of the United States, is true. A crew may be shipped in China, India, or in the lowest wage port in Europe. She may come to the United States and take away her cargo in competition with any vessel that must hire her seamen in the port of the United States where she might be at the time. These proposed changes in the law would change the whole system and put our vessels on an equality, if not better, with those coming here. This, it seems to me, is all that the American seamen or the American ship owners would ask, and no duty is here imposed upon foreign vessels which is not equally applicable to American vessels. There is no cost to the country, and discrimination against our own vessels ceases."

NEWS OF THE SHOE CLERKS.

Retail Shoe Clerks Local No. 410 gave an open meeting in their hall, 343 Van Ness avenue, last Friday evening to all retail shoe clerks in the city, which was very largely attended. Refreshments were served and a most interesting program of speaking and entertaining selections was arranged for the occasion, the same concluding with a turkey drawing of three large turkeys for Thanksgiving.

The object of the meeting was to get the non-affiliated shoe clerks to attend and show to them the many benefits of the organization, which were ably presented by President J. A. Kettlewell of Oakland Shoe Clerks, Ex-Presidents J. B. Cunningham and H. Cantrowith of the San Francisco Shoe Clerks, and members Frank O'Brien and A. W. Brouilette.

The evening closed with many applications being received for membership, and a rousing reception to President G. R. King, whose efforts in the upbuilding of Local No. 410 during the past year have won him the loyalty and friendship of every member of the Shoe Clerks' Union.

The organization will next entertain its lady friends with a Bon Bon Party on Thursday evening, December 8th, in the same hall.

It is by these different features the shoe clerks expect to make their union one of the most popular and strongest in the city, so help the shoe clerks along by demanding their working card when buying shoes; it's your duty to do so.

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

Cameron H. King, Jr., attorney for the Socialist party, will deliver an address next Sunday evening in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, on "A Free Press." The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Socialists. Mr. King will discuss the possibilities of the establishment of a Socialist daily paper in California in the near future.

"I never hurry or worry." "What department of the Government service are you in?"

Men and Measures

George R. French, a member of the Tacoma Cigar Makers' Union, an international organizer, and also delegate to the American Federation of Labor to represent the Cigar Makers' International Union, has sent in his resignation to the international president because of the fact that he is no longer employed at the bench. Mr. French takes this step in conformity with the international constitution.

H. F. Petri, of Austin, Texas, on October 24th, complained to the Department of Labor Statistics that his business as a saddlery manufacturer had been ruined by the sale of convict-made goods, and that a number of others in the same line had lost their business on the same account. The department regards this as good evidence that its suggestion that convict-made goods should be labeled.

Dr. Chas. R. Brown of Oakland is to address an open meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 36 on the 30th inst. His subject will be "International Arbitration."

General Harrison Gray Otis has coined a new word, "unionite," in which to express disapprobation of members of trade unions and their friends. It is a good word, and mighty expressive. The "Trades Unionist" of Washington, D. C., believes in appropriating all the good things which come from the enemy. Let's grab this one, it says.

The theatre lockout in Detroit resulted in a complete victory for the American Federation of Musicians. As usual, the despicable strike breakers, calling themselves members of the American International Musical and Theatrical Union, flocked to Detroit and offered their services for any old price or conditions.

Tailors have had the right of way in the rush of aliens into the United States during the last decade. Of fifteen trades, the leading ones in which immigrants have worked, there have been 196,327 tailors in the ten years ending June 30th last. Carpenters and joiners, of which there were 130,281, constituted the next largest class.

The Pullman Company's steel passenger car plants near Chicago are working at capacity, with orders ahead for some months. Freight car shops are well supplied with repair work orders.

The annual convention of the State Building Trades Council will meet in San Rafael on January 16th. The sessions will last about a week. The executive board will meet on Sunday, January 15th, in San Rafael. The sessions will be held in Red Men's Hall. The entertainment committee has planned several excursions for the delegates, among them a trip to Mount Tamalpais, and also a visit to San Quentin prison.

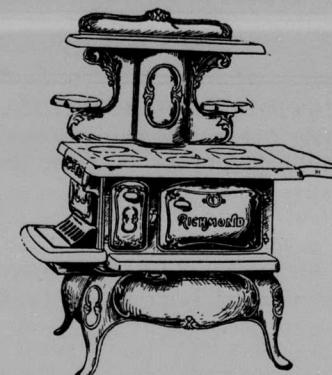
The Fresno Labor Council is figuring on purchasing the "Labor News." The following resolution was passed: "That it be the sense of this body that the labor paper should and shall be owned and controlled by the Fresno Labor Council."

Only five locals in over two hundred affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners voted against affiliation with the A. F. of L.

In the referendum vote by the Chicago Federation of Labor on the question of an independent labor party, the vote was as follows: To support the Socialist party—for, 3934; against, 7678. To organize an independent labor party—for, 1301; against, 8252. To abide by the majority on these questions—for, 2052; against, 7692. Out of 220 locals, only 64 participated in the referendum.

The coming election of the United Mine Workers of America is agitating that calling. The candidates for the leading offices are—President: Thomas L. Lewis and John P. White; vice-president, Frank J. Hayes and E. S. McCullough; secretary-treasurer, Edwin Perry and William Green.

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**The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum****CLEAN ELECTIONS IN MILWAUKEE.**

By Carl D. Thompson.

As a result of the recent canvass made by the Police Department, 17,283 names have been stricken from the registration lists. People who have been dead for seven years, some who left the city four and five years ago, and nobody knows how many fraudulently-registered names have all been carried on the registration lists year after year. This is contrary to the law, to be sure, but no effort has been made to prevent it heretofore. The present administration has taken up the matter vigorously, with the above result.

As the city is compelled to print these names over and over again, the cleaning up of the list will mean an average saving of \$900 to the city on printing alone.

* * *

Last week the first air brakes appeared on the cars of the Milwaukee street-car system. This improvement is hailed with delight, not only by the people in general, who see in it a guarantee of fewer accidents, but also especially by the motor-men, who find their work greatly lessened.

This is a measure that the members of the present administration have been urging for years in the City Council, and even in the State Legislature. The greater efficiency of the air brake will make the street-car system less murderous by reducing the number of accidents. In many other ways, too, it will increase the efficiency of the service. The air brakes are to be gradually installed on the cars until the whole system is equipped.

* * *

A resolution passed the City Council at its last meeting to raise the wages of the street employees from \$1.75 to \$2 per day, beginning the first of January. This is in line with the policy of the administration to raise wages, and particularly to begin the process of raising wages with those who are most poorly paid. The general policy of the administration is to raise the conditions of labor on all public works to the trade-union standard as rapidly as possible.

LABOR IN SLAVERY AND FEUDAL TIMES.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

In some respects, modern slavery has not been so extensive nor so horrible as that which existed in Greece and Rome, but the story is nevertheless one which stirs the blood. Colonial slavery is a blot upon many a modern nation's history. In twenty years during this period in America, 300,000 negroes were exported to the United States. From 1680 to 1786 it is estimated that 2,130,000 negroes were imported into all the British Colonies in America. Naturally great numbers of slaves died while in captivity before leaving Africa, and many more died during the ocean passage. Probably only one-half of those captured survived the various stages of their transportation to America. There was the greatest recklessness in their treatment, and the utmost indifference to their suffering.

Slavery has been abolished in most countries, but it still exists in the Mohammedan east, although usually only in households. While there is undoubtedly still some traffic in slaves, it is almost universally against the laws of the nations, and those who engage in it do so contrary to the edicts of congresses and parliaments which have been supported by practically all civilized peoples. In some countries a system of peonage is in vogue, which amounts to a practical slavery. But, on the whole, the system of slavery no longer affects the laborer to such a degree that

the workingmen suffer very materially on account of it.

In discussing the question of the abolition of slavery, Mr. J. Osborne Ward says, in "Ancient Lowly":

"We shall submit that the religion of Jesus, planted by a manual laborer and forming the basis of hope upon which stands the great labor movement of our time, . . . has been the power that openly struck the first well-organized blow at the system of masters and slaves, and boldly championed it as a principle; and in essence it has never since shrunk from its prodigious task toward realizing the much-contested doctrine of human equality."

Following the system of slavery came that of feudalism. Men had passed through the hunting and fishing period. They began to settle on the land. They had learned how to till the soil. They did not own it, but the "landlords" gave them the use of the property on condition of tribute or service. The lord gave them protection from the common enemy. This system was developed principally from the fifth to the ninth century. There were many forms of feudalism, conditioned upon the situation prevailing in different countries, and upon the character of the baron to whom the serfs gave tribute. The serf rarely paid any rent for the use of his bit of land. His service to the baron in time of war or in other ways was his ordinary tax. With the development of the professional military class and the growth of city life through the grouping together of the artisan and other classes, feudalism gradually disappeared. In 1660 England, through Parliament, abolished land tenures. Scotland followed in 1747. In France the revolution of 1789 brought the same result; in Germany and Austria it was the revolution of 1848-50 which accomplished its destruction. In Russia it was destroyed in 1861. Meanwhile, great changes had been wrought, so that when the system was finally abolished, little of the original condition remained.

During this period religious leaders who were raised up from among the people fought against the system. They testified to the value of the individual. They taught that before God all men were equal. Says Thorold Rogers, in "Six Centuries of Work and Wages":

"Wyclif's poor priests had honeycombed the minds of the upland folk with what may be called religious socialism. The preachers told the people that 'it would be better for them to die with arms in their hands than to be thrust back, without an effort on their part, into the shameful slavery from which they had been delivered.'

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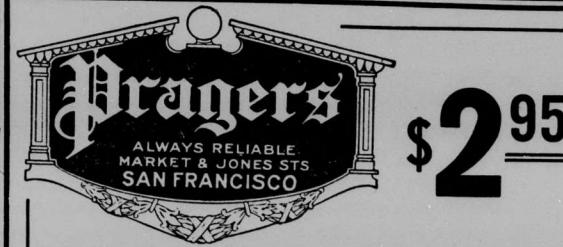
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LABOR NEWS) ANALYSIS.
(By Pan-American Press.)

Morrison Applauds Election Results.

Washington, D. C.—"What the American Federation of Labor wants," said Secretary Frank Morrison, as a preliminary to giving his opinion upon the results of the National elections, "is the greatest number of votes on the greatest number of labor measures presented to Congress.

"No one who is at all familiar with the fight for labor legislation can deny that labor has gained in the turn-over which has placed the House of Representatives in the control of the Democrats.

"Even Republican votes for labor measures will be easier to obtain when the Republicans are in the minority.

"And as I see it now, we have elected enough dependable men to insure the passage, through the House of Representatives and Senate, of our proposed legislation."

American Gold Breeds Mexican Riots.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, after receiving dispatches telling of anti-American riots in various Mexican cities, the burning at the stake of an alleged Mexican murderer in Texas, and the driving across the border of scores of Mexicans by American mobs, makes the statement that, "At no time have the Government and the people of the two countries sustained toward each other closer and more cordial relations, predicated upon common purposes, than now."

Among the labor leaders in this city are a number that have been in Mexico as engineers, firemen or machinists, and all agree that the seat of the trouble lies with the practical co-partnership of interests between members of the Mexican Government and a band of American millionaires who are exploiting Mexico's cheap peon labor beyond the limit of endurance. The practical workings of these "cordial relations predicated upon common interests," which Secretary Knox talks about, is seen, for instance, in the mills of Rio Blanco, Mexico, where men, women and children work for 30, 15, and 5 cents a day, tending the most modern machinery in the world. In the mines, the oil fields, the plantations, all richer by far than we can find in the United States, these same enslaved and starving Mexicans toil for the "mutual interests."

Tens of thousands of these poor Mexicans are coming across the border, and in Texas they offer their labor for as low a price as 45 cents a day. The consequence is that higher priced American labor objects to such deadly competition, and trouble begins.

Is Labor's Vote Turning Red?

Washington, D. C.—Three things are agreed upon by labor leaders in this city as having marked the political upheaval that has just taken place, namely, the unseating of the large majority of the Congressmen notoriously unfriendly to labor, the passing of the power to the Democracy, and, lastly, the first decided drift of union men to the Socialist ballot.

Estimates given out by the Chicago "Tribune" on returns from seventeen States are as follows:

California, 60,000; Connecticut, 12,000; Illinois, 32,000; Indiana, 25,000; Kansas, 20,000; Kentucky, 4500; Michigan, 10,000; Minnesota, 25,000; Nevada, 2000; New York, 68,000; Ohio, 55,000; Oklahoma, 35,000; South Dakota, 2500; Tennessee, 2200; Utah, 7000; Washington, 4000; Wisconsin, 60,000.

The Socialist National Headquarters gives out an estimate of 850,000 votes throughout the Nation, almost double the amount cast in 1908. The great increase in this vote came from industrial centres and was cast by union men.

Law Breakers Rule Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.—District Attorney Fredricks has appointed Earl Rogers as a special prosecutor before the Grand Jury now investigating the "Times" disaster, and a storm of protest from union men, citizens and newspapers has arisen at this open partisanship for Otis and the "Times" displayed by the District Attorney. Rogers has been for years the attorney of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, which has announced its intention of making Los Angeles a "model open-shop" city.

It was Rogers whom Otis put in charge of all his legal and detective work immediately following the explosion. Rogers' office was the centre from which radiated all the multitude of detectives that flocked to this city upon the announcement (afterwards withdrawn) of over a hundred thousand dollars in rewards for the capture of "dynamiters" alleged by Otis to have blown up his plant.

It was Rogers who defended Pat Calhoun in San Francisco, the traction magnate who flooded that city with the biggest band of gun fighters and strike breakers that were ever gathered together in this country.

It was Rogers who, with the aid of two detectives, illegally dragged Mrs. C. M. Feider into a private office and put her through the "third degree," merely because she was the wife of a prominent union man.

British Unionists Advise Labor Party.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ben Turner, president of the General Union of Textile Workers of Great Britain, and William Brace, M. P. and president of the British Miners' Federation, are the fraternal delegates attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor in this city. They are frank in their opinions as to the apparent backwardness of American labor in taking united independent political action. William Brace, a staunch supporter of the policy of having neither traffic nor alliance with capitalist parties, said:

"If you want to work, do it yourselves. Elect men who pledge themselves to work for the working class and who stand on the labor platform.

"It is necessary for labor to have representatives who live as you do and who work as you do. Labor must have powerful unions and also have a good political party."

Turner expressed surprise at the police in New York City being allowed to guard strike breakers.

"In England," he said, "we would not allow the police to guard non-unionists, we do not pay police to guard them. If a case like this happened in England we would call meetings of the city council, and have them removed from the wagons."

Referring again to the necessity for united political and industrial organization, the leader of the British textile workers said:

"While the capitalists are organizing fast and the trusts are taking control of everything, it requires a strong industrial organization to combat the capitalists."

Pennsylvania Teachers Join A. F. of L.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Twelve thousand Luzerne County teachers meeting here voted unanimously to join the American Federation of Labor in the hope that the moral and financial support of that organization will enable them to obtain beneficial legislation, higher wages and better conditions.

They said they realized that a greater power than their own individual efforts was needed to accomplish this, and they believe that by organizing throughout the State they will be successful. They want a law increasing the minimum rate of wages, and another providing that after five years their positions shall be permanent.

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WILL A PANIC COME?

By Richard Caverly.

The question is often asked: How is anyone to be injured by debts that are never paid? So long as the interest is paid promptly, why not let posterity look after the principal?

There is much more at stake in this increase in debt than is imagined in the economy of the commodity school, because the fountain of credit must run dry, and can send out no more streams of debt to supply deficiencies in the volume of money, and then society will suffer strangulation and die from the thirst for money.

The economic necessity of a large circulation of money cannot be forever put off with debts in place of money, and an industrial crisis will come when credit is exhausted, which will be worldwide, will come suddenly, and will come when least expected.

A Review of Universal Debt and Prosperity.

Suppose the grocer, the baker and the merchant were each to capitalize the account of every customer into an interest-bearing permanent debt, and only require the payment of interest twice a year and expect posterity to look after the principal. How long could such a system of universal debt be maintained?

But assuming such a system to be in force, there would arise the most tremendous era of universal prosperity, because the mass of the people could then buy upon credit in the same manner that fortunate financiers now accumulate wealth.

The rapidly-increasing debts from tens of millions of people would soon reach the absolute limit of credit and create a panic, because the interest payments would absorb all the earnings, leaving nothing to pay principal and nothing to buy goods, and there would be no market, except among the few who received interest money.

At the time of the first crisis, we will assume the rates of interest are the same as in a newly-settled country, namely, 2 per cent a month or 24 per cent.

By reducing the rate from 24 to 12 per cent, we could double the credit and have a new credit equal to the debt, and we would do this by extending the final payment five years more into the future, but would soon again reach a crucial point, and when this limit was reached, we would again have no market for products.

Again, we would expand the volume of money, and push down the rate from 12 to 6 per cent, and double the volume of credit by extending final payment eight years farther into the future.

After exhausting this new gain with new debts, we could reduce the rate from 6 to 3 per cent, and pledge the wealth of years in the future, and extend debts for another brief period and have a brief credit market.

Fluctuation in the Price of Land.

Now consider how the rise in the price of land acts precisely in this manner, and exhausts the future credit.

By an example we will assume the total land value in the United States was seven billion dollars when rates of profit were 24 per cent. As the rate declines from 24 to 12 per cent, the value of land advances from seven to fourteen billion dollars, and again the rate declines from 12 per cent to 6 per cent, and the value of the land advances to twenty-eight billion dollars, and with a further decline to 3 per cent, the value of land would advance to fifty-six billion dollars.

This entire advance in land values may occur without the gross profit having advanced one cent, and is brought about by increase of population and by decline in the rate of interest, together with increase of debts and by extending debts into the future.

We may thus push payment into the future by declining rates of profit and by larger

volumes of money, until we reach the limit, and the rate becomes too low for new undertakings—then dull times.

Deferred Wages Analyzed.

The natural return of deferred wages arises as follows: When merchants and manufacturers accumulate bank deposits from profits in the commodity market, and spend them to increase the output of goods, or to employ labor in new developments, such profits break up into individual wages and return to labor.

But if such profits are invested in some form of property having a legal existence only, such as land, which sells because it confers a privilege upon the owner, then the sum spent for such privilege cannot break into individual wages, but remain a joint account represented by the selling price of the legal property, as against labor property.

In this manner, by spending money for something labor does not and cannot produce, the rising price of such property takes up the rising accumulation of capital by preventing the distribution of deferred wages with which laborers would become employed.

When the price of privilege has absorbed all wages that may at the time be held back, the demand for labor to create new improvements fails because no money returns to circulation with which to employ them.

Money must return to labor each time it is spent in order to have its value renewed, and if other laborers do not gather in the money so spent, and catch it on the return, it must be borrowed from the lag in wages in order to be valuable, and in order to return.

The supply of money and credit is constantly limited by the necessity of borrowing in order to employ labor, because laborers are themselves prevented from furnishing said money by buying the property they produce.

Land bought and sold at a profit cannot stimulate labor to produce more land, and thus return the purchase price and profit to the general market.

Land Values a Future Value.

Land values in the State of California in 1907 were \$1,055,222,093; in 1909, \$1,373,668,364; an increase in two years of \$318,446,271.

In San Francisco in 1908 land values were \$258,642,215; in 1909, \$311,486,156; an increase in one year of \$52,843,941.

Land values, like that of the value of a slave, is entirely a future value. It is in the nature of a mortgage on future production of the producers of wealth. The price paid for land only represents the wealth the owner is able to absorb from useful labor, never to return.

When the individual history of any capitalist is examined to discover the wealth he has contributed to enterprise, it is found he has been almost wholly occupied in taking capital away from the workers, instead of providing any. The simple truth is that successful undertakings furnish their own capital when they are given time enough to carry out the savings and economies they introduce.

The truth should be known that the time needed, and the first advances to industry are secured, by holding back the wages of labor after they have been earned, and have been paid into the market.

The rise in the price of land provides the owner with an enormously increased debt upon labor, on account of which he may borrow money from the "lag in wages," and employ labor to improve his land for his own benefit.

It seems to the landlord that the rise in the price of land may go on without limit, and labor may be required to rest content with its board and clothes.

What will happen to business in this country when the present expansion of money meets its

limit? What will happen when prices of commodities are so high that the people may no longer buy the present volume of goods? What will happen when the vast system of employment, based upon borrowed money, meets the limit of debt, and new loans to employ labor become impossible?

Will a panic come?

STEREOTYERS-ELECTROTYPERS OUT.

After a period of negotiations with the employers, the members of Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Union in the commercial shops left their positions early in the week. An increase of wage from \$25 to \$27 a week is one source of contention. The Saturday half-holiday without pay is also asked.

The question of "helpers," however, is the main rock that caused the split. The unionists object to the use of these men, claiming that the trade should be confined to journeymen and apprentices. If "helpers" were permitted, they would be a troublesome factor. No jurisdiction could be claimed by the men under the proposition submitted, and employers desirous of disturbing conditions could avail themselves of the opportunity.

About thirty men are affected by the severance of relations. Headquarters have been established at 787 Market street. There is a practical agreement on the wage and hour questions, and the "helpers" problem is the only one standing in the way of a settlement.

Conferences are being held by the parties directly interested, and it is thought to be but a question of a short time until an agreement is reached.

First Summer Girl: "That girl from Santa Cruz is awfully stuck up, isn't she?" Second Girl: "Yes. She seems to think she's the whole ocean because she wears a marcel wave."

"Fludub says he is thinking seriously about marriage." "Why, I thought he was married two or three months ago." "So he was, but he is just beginning to think seriously about it."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

"How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neighbor says or does or thinks, but only to what he does himself that it may be just and pure!"—Marcus Aurelius.

When we are all careful to wear and use none but goods bearing the union label, and have those of our households also keep the faith, it will be but a short time until our example will be followed by the large number of unorganized people who sympathize with us. In other words, we must blaze the way.

A comparatively young man, of whom the world is to hear more, is Raymond Robins. He began the practice of law in San Francisco, but later migrated to Alaska, where he took up gold mining first and reform later. He found the conditions in Alaska so lacking in the essentials of civilization that he at once started to do his share toward reforming those around him. Later Mr. Robins returned to the United States, settling in Chicago as his permanent home. Here he took up settlement work as the head of the Municipal Lodging House and other philanthropic institutions. He is now devoting himself to the interests of organized labor.

"Uncle Walt," otherwise known as "The Poet Philosopher," writes some good syndicate "stuff." Years ago he essayed work with the pen, without achieving success. But he has "come back." In a local paper "Uncle Walt" tells of his love for the man who arrived at break of day to cut his lawn, how he whistled cheerfully while he was doing the job, and when time was called, "Uncle" handed him a quarter beyond his price. This, of course, is philosophy. The gardener will never need work, the employer will always be looking for him—all because he labors and whistles from daybreak to sundown for a low wage. Not a very cheerful philosophy for some people.

The report of Superintendent of Banks Alden Anderson, published last week, gives a further insight into the Asiatic character. He says: "The Japanese banks now in liquidation, and which I took charge of soon after my assumption of the duties of this office, are in very bad condition. The fact that the records were kept in Japanese made it extremely hard for us to arrive at a correct knowledge of their position. Their affairs show that they were simply looted. Criminal prosecutions as yet have not been commenced, because most of the transactions were effected before the present law went into effect, and also because of our inability on account of incomplete records (in Japanese) of fastening specific acts upon individuals. All banks are now compelled to keep all records in English."

A. F. OF L. WILL AID LOS ANGELES.

The news that the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor had decided to help the Los Angeles men and women battling for the main principle of the trade-union movement, was received with pleasure. The parent body is in a position to do a great deal. Financially it is a power, the advice predicated on long experience is a factor, and its ability to organize is unquestioned.

Encouragement helps contestants to win. When the struggle is tense, and the odds powerful, the practical and fraternal evidence of support is both needed and necessary.

"The right to organize" is what is claimed in this Los Angeles fight. It is applied by the employers to their own business, but is denied to their employees. The latter are haughtily told that the waste paper basket is the proper receptacle for their communications, even though couched in most courteous terms. No attempt is made at concealment. The spirit of "we are the masters and you the slaves" predominates.

Incompetent help, slow progress on such work as is under construction, friction of various sorts, the opposition to industrial peace and the refusal to recognize the attitude of a large and growing number of Southern California's citizens—these are all the product of the economic intemperance of the little group of financial interests controlling the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. And the "Times," with a bitterness of spirit, a willingness to lose sight of essentials, and an utter disregard of the imperial virtue truth, makes its customary onslaughts on the efforts of otherwise helpless men and women to use their power of bargaining collectively.

There is need to comfort and financially aid the Los Angeles unionist. Be not weary in well doing, but keep up the good work.

Signs point to an "open shop" propaganda in this section. It will receive a death blow by rallying to our southern friends.

The emphatic decision of the A. F. of L. is enthusiastically received on the Pacific Coast. It means sure victory.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF FARMERS.

Last week the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of California met in session in the city of San Jose.

The feeling of the labor movement toward the farmers can best be expressed in the following message sent by Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg in behalf of the California State Federation of Labor:

"Organized labor of California sends greeting to the Farmers' Union convention. May your deliberations result in the spread of education and co-operation among the workers in the agricultural industry, and in a higher development of common interest between the workers in every calling."

This dispatch was enthusiastically received, and a telegram was sent to the American Federation of Labor convention in St. Louis conveying the best wishes of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of California.

Want of space this week will prevent extended reference to the convention. H. W. Wrightson of Fresno was re-elected president, and our mutual friend Homer A. Craig was selected as vice-president. The latter was just as active as ever in furthering his plan to have orchardists use white help, and in our next issue we intend to refer to that subject.

National President Charles S. Barrett was the guest of the gathering. The proposition of holding the national 1915 convention in San Jose was advanced, and it is believed there will be no opposition on the part of the other States.

The interchange of fraternal greetings between farmers and unionists is noteworthy.

A WARNING TO EASTERNERS.

Glowing accounts of trade conditions on the Pacific Coast have been sent back east. The building trades and the culinary workers have done their best to emphasize the existing condition of affairs.

The winter season is nearly here. Men who have been employed in the country during the summer and fall migrate to the cities. Business is not too brisk at best. Those contemplating a trip west are warned not to put their faith in railroad "write ups," nor in the men whose callings are intertwined with travel.

The "Christian Science Monitor," a daily published in Boston, Mass., says in its issue of November 15th:

"Simultaneously with the announcement of Otto H. Kahn that the Pacific Coast States are hampered in their development by the paramount need of more laborers, comes the announcement that a campaign on behalf of jobless Americans has been started in New York under the direction of the Bowery mission."

Then follows an appeal to the railroads to transport men west at reduced rates, in order that the positions and the searchers for employment may be brought together.

Here is a concluding paragraph in the "Monitor's" editorial that will open some eyes:

"Mr. Kahn states that the admission of a few hundred thousand Chinese to do rough, unskilled work would be of untold benefit to the development of the Pacific Coast States. There are reasons why objections to such a project might be registered, but the fact remains that there are many good men without employment in the world's large cities, and that they might be farming or helping to build railroads in the American west. At all events, there is small reason for the United States to be otherwise than optimistic regarding America's unemployed if so easy a solution of the problem is at hand."

Who is Mr. Otto H. Kahn? We would like to know. Neither the city directory nor the telephone books mention the gentleman. Is he playing fair, or is he employed to lure?

In all the larger cities of California there are more than sufficient men to meet the demand. This is a plain fact. As for the country, here is an item printed in the Sacramento (Cal.) morning daily of November 19th, received over the Associated Press service, and giving evidence of actual conditions that cannot be gainsaid:

"The upper Sacramento Valley labor market is flooded. Scores of able-bodied men, known as the 'floating labor' type, are drifting into Chico, looking for work. Some of them are professional tramps, and these, of course, wouldn't take employment if it were handed to them on a silver platter, but the big majority really want jobs. The recent completion of big railroad and irrigation contracts to the north and east has thrown many men out of work. Now they are looking for places to keep busy during the winter. They cannot be accommodated in Chico, for here the demands are met by the local labor supply. The ranches have all the men they need, and the factories are hiring no new men. Local employers say that every day they have several applications for work from men who have drifted in from outside points."

WHY NOT EIGHT HOURS?

Miller & Lux want an inspector for the ninth hour their plant is open. The Health Department works its employees eight hours a day, in compliance with the Charter and in accordance with the spirit of American progress. The better way to overcome the difficulty would be for the big meat corporation to reduce its hour schedule to eight. After that system is once tried in all sincerity, even the employers refuse to consider the longer workday.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

More "Open Shop."

Is it any wonder the Los Angeles public has refused to look with favor upon Zeehandelaar's "open-shop" campaign? The utter unfairness of the M. & M. policy is demonstrated in every move of the would-be union crushers.

When it became known that the messenger boys of the city had formed a union, the A. D. T. Co., a branch of the Western Union Telegraph Co., informed the boys in its employ that they must either give up the union or lose their jobs. The boys, of course, like good sound-spined young Americans, refused to be coerced by such a threat. They quit their jobs and have gone into business for themselves.

As usual, the police have been called to the aid of the employers. Three of the boys have been arrested for picketing. They were talking to some of their companions, asking them to join the union, when placed under arrest.

What an example of American justice to set before young Americans!

The boys say that, although they were paid on the percentage basis and might wait around all day and make nothing, they were fined 30 cents an hour for showing up late in the morning and forced to sign an agreement to work on Sundays or be docked \$2 of their commissions.

Here is a good point for Dr. Locke to incorporate into his sermon on "The Christian Sabbath."

Nay, nay! The people of Los Angeles will not accept the M. & M. brand of "open shop," which means that the worker must be an abject slave to his employer, allowing him to be sole dictator as to wages and conditions of labor.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

* * *

An Adverse Opinion of Brother Kirby.

John Jupiter Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a solid, two-column article, called down Rev. Warren Wilson, who addressed a men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A., at Dayton, last week, on the subject, "The Religion of the Breadwinner." It appears that Rev. Wilson insisted that labor organizations had a right to exist. This drove Kirby into another frenzy and he rushed down to the "Herald" office with an article written on asbestos, and challenged the right of Rev. Wilson to talk in a building which had been constructed with the money of the rich fellows in town. He charged that Rev. Wilson was attempting to impregnate the ideals of the boys and young men with the "spirit of socialism," and claimed that Rev. Wilson was committing this awful crime "in the name of Christ to whom such buildings are dedicated." Then Kirby worked off his old stereotyped howl that unions are criminal and corrupt because grafters like Sam Parks, "Skinny" Madden, Con Shea and others had been members. But Kirby forgot to mention that Banker Walsh and other fanatical open-shop friends of his are in penitentiaries, and that no labor man has been quite crazy enough to claim that all employers are crooks for the same reason. The Dayton clown ought to have his head examined.—Cleveland "Citizen."

* * *

French Unions Oppose the Government's Plans.

The General Federation of Labor, backed by the Socialists, is planning to combat the Government's labor program, which is now before Parliament. M. Jaures, leader of the Socialists, says that the labor unions throughout the entire world are watching France, and that the Socialists of America are sending messages of encouragement to the French proletariat in their efforts to defend trades unionism against attack by the State.

The Government, however, points out that it is not opposing trade unionism, but, on the con-

trary, is seeking to improve the welfare of the working classes and will propose the appointment of boards of conciliation and permanent arbitration.

Nevertheless, it is determined to prevent strikes among the employees of the public-service corporations, especially the railroads, even if it is obliged to resort to the penal laws. It regards the railroads as essential to the national defense. At the same time, the Government is disposed to restrict the efforts of the General Federation of Labor to its own professed field as against the alleged revolutionary tendencies.

The federation contends that the Government is aiming to dissolve the organization and prohibit general strikes as a counter-blow to the plan of the labor leaders to offer a bill obligating employers to treat with the union in case of disputes, refusal to do which would make them liable to a fine or imprisonment.

* * *

An Employers' Boycott.

It has always been our contention that the anti-trade-union associations of employers are actively engaged in doing the very things which they condemn so vigorously when done by trade unionists.

The boycott, the blacklist, ostracism and the punitive discipline of their organizations are all in turn applied against the objects of their displeasure. They lay the lash of their anger upon those whose actions meet with their disapproval, and contrive to do this without coming into broad daylight, their object being to strike their opponent without allowing him the opportunity of self-defense, or knowing who was responsible for the attack.

A case in point has arisen since the Buck's Stove and Range Company, under its present management, entered into friendly relations with organized labor.

The anti-trade-union associations seem determined to punish the present management of the firm for having entered into an amicable agreement with organized labor. Articles appeared in some of their official publications and in such rabid anti-trade-union papers as the notorious Los Angeles "Times," attacking Mr. Frederic Gardner, the firm's majority stockholder, in a most violent and bitter manner; accusing him of unmanly and cowardly action and comparing him with some of the most vile and detested names in history.

He was pictured as an enemy of the employers' interests, and a man who should be visited with their displeasure.

Several of these articles were then reproduced in pamphlet form, and distributed in large numbers among stove dealers and the members of the anti-trade-union associations.

These associations are the very ones who but a few months ago were filling the land with their cry that labor leaders must be placed in jail for having informed workmen and their friends that certain members of the anti-trade-union associations were unfair to organized labor, and now we find them actively engaged in doing the same thing, though in a different manner, for hiding themselves in an effort to escape any legal responsibility, they have launched their attack in an anonymous manner.

That this boycott, for such it is, will injure the Buck's Stove and Range Company to some extent is certain, but on the other hand this can be more than overbalanced by the interest which organized labor and its friends show in proving that they appreciate the firm's friendly attitude towards the principles of fair dealing between employer and workmen, and its recognition of labor's right to have a voice in determining the terms of its employment.—"International Molders' Journal."

SOME INTERESTING DATA FOR YOU.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

As a lesson in the exploitation of a people, teaching the folly of granting franchises permitting private corporations to control transportation, the street-railway system of San Francisco stands supreme among those of the world's cities.

During the sixties, street railways operated by horse traction were given the privilege to use the streets for terms of twenty-five years. At the expiration of the term the tracks became the property of the city. In the seventies the band of freebooters who controlled the Central Pacific Railroad acquired interests in the San Francisco street railways.

They were past masters in the black art of bribery. Every branch of the National, State and municipal governments had been corrupted by them to gain their railroad plunder. In 1879 the city had a corrupt administration. The same year, through bribery, practically all of the street railways secured extensions of their franchises for fifty years. They were granted just before the present Constitution took effect.

The cable system was invented shortly before this time. The Market Street Cable Company was organized to reconstruct the horse lines on Market street. Stock of \$3,000,000 and bonds of \$3,000,000 were issued. A few years later, Charles Crocker, president of the company, testified in the Siebe case that the total cost of the construction and equipment of the road had been \$1,600,000. Woodward, the former owner of the Mission street lines, used to tell that practically 80 per cent of the line had been built out of the profit of operation. The same is the history of all of the early car lines.

In 1893 was organized the Market Street Consolidated Company, which took over all of the lines of the city, except the Sutter, Geary, Union, and California. The total bond issues of the companies at that time equalled about \$6,000,000. The new company issued bonds of some \$5,000,000, with which it paid for the stocks of the old companies, that had been acquired without any payment being made for them.

In addition to these bonds, stock amounting to \$18,600,000 was issued by the Market Street Company to the manipulators controlling it. Secretary Wilcutt later testified that the company did not receive one dollar for this stock. The Sutter street line had cost \$900,000 to construct, and issued bonds of a million, and stock of \$2,000,000. The San Mateo electric line was foreclosed and cost in rebuilding about \$1,000,000.

This was the situation in 1902, when the Baltimore syndicate descended upon the city. For the stocks that represented not a single dollar of investment, but simply the privilege granted by the city to use the streets, they paid about \$22,000,000. They found a total issue of bonds covering the property of \$13,091,000.

Very few extensions have been made from that time to this. Since 1902, the United Railroads has issued \$71,709,000 in stock, bonds and notes.

The Parkside Company got a franchise from the Schmitz-Ruef boodlers in 1906. A number of its officials were indicted for this grant. They stated at that time they would invest \$400,000 in the property. The United Railroads has it now, under the name of the San Francisco Electric Railways. The total stock and bonds issued under that name amount to \$11,400,000. Another company, the San Francisco and Sierra Power Company, has been organized by the same people. It will supply all of the power to the railroads. Its total capitalization is \$32,500,000.

Thus, with hardly any extensions of track, and a reduction in cars from 900 to 500, the streetcar systems of San Francisco that do not represent an investment of over \$6,000,000 have now plastered on them a total capitalization of \$128,700,000. This is why the cars are always packed.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 18, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved, with the exception of the report of the Electrical Workers that they were having trouble with the Pacific Telephone Company—they desired to state that their request was to have all the men engaged in installing phones or making repairs carry union cards, and wished support to that end.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher and Financial Secretary James J. Kenny (both excused). Delegate Leo Michelson was temporarily appointed financial secretary.

Credentials—Chauffeurs—F. A. Fagan, vice J. Sullivan. Plasterers—James J. Corbett and Walter Johnson, vice Hugh Walsh and Thomas Callaghan. Retail Clerks—Bert Kahn, vice H. L. Samuel. Pattern Makers—Geo. Grantland, vice C. Stout.

Communications—Filed—From United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of New York, stating that two rolls of labels had been sent to the secretary. From Panama-Pacific International Exposition, thanking Council for the hearty support given the constitutional amendments. (President Kelly read a clipping from the "Examiner" stating that the metal trades employers of the northwest wanted an "open shop" Fair). From Third Assistant Postmaster General, stating that the return-card stamped envelopes are issued by the Department in accordance with the law; that the Government has no plant to do the printing, and enclosing a copy of a letter written to Senator H. C. Lodge. From New Method Laundry Co., asking that communications be addressed to the Laundry Owners' Association, as that body was handling the business of its members. Minutes of the California State Federation of Labor Executive Council Meeting on November 13th. Referred to Label Section—Action of Cigar Makers indorsing the resolution pertaining to the card, button and label. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the Printing Pressmen's Union, giving information about the unfair Schmidt Lithograph Company, and names of firms patronizing the establishment. Referred to Strike Committee—From Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, stating that they would co-operate in the fight against the Los Angeles aqueduct management, and enclosing copies of letters and telegrams. Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Association for Labor Legislation, asking for a subscription to the organization, whose work consists of advocating better labor laws. From Bartenders' Union, stating that the union was not in a position to continue payments to the Los Angeles fund, owing to the expenditures exceeding the receipts, and that the fight against Asiatic help would be discontinued. From International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, giving the information that the Victory Theatre on Sutter street is operating as a vaudeville house and refuses to employ members of the union. From Broom Makers' Union, wage scale. From San Francisco "Examiner," asking for a delay in matter of a request of boycott until the return to the city of Dent H. Robert, publisher. Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee—Proposed city ordinance adopting Standard of Weights and Measures. From Stationary Firemen, resolutions protesting against permits being granted by the Board of Public Works to various companies to open streets for the purpose of installing steam pipes for heating purposes.

A communication was submitted from the California State Federation of Labor asking the Council to stand its pro rata of the expenses at-

tached to maintaining central headquarters for legislative agents at the California Legislature. It was moved that we comply with the request; carried.

Ten tickets were ordered purchased at a cost of \$2.50 for a baseball game in Alameda County, to be played to assist the organizing efforts of the Laundry Workers.

The list of donations to the Los Angeles strike fund was read.

Report of Unions—Printing Pressmen—Union by rising vote had protested against the awarding by the Board of Supervisors of a contract for printing of bonds to a non-union firm; wanted the officials to rescind the action. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which it was stated that conflicting telegrams and communications had been received, that none of the firms were unionized throughout, and that the Supervisors had done the very best possible in view of the entanglements. Upholsterers—The arbitrator in their dispute, Mayor P. H. McCarthy, had awarded the 50 cents a day increase and the Saturday half-holiday.

Special Order of Business—At 9:30 the regular meeting adjourned. The Council called a special meeting and went into executive session to hear the charges preferred by Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 216 against Boot and Shoe Cutters' Union No. 339, for doing unfair work in a union shop. The charges were read, and the report of the committee on charges, which found that there seemed to be foundation for the complaint. The law was also quoted. The absence of the full delegation of the Boot and Shoe Workers, as well as the principal witness, combined with the refusal of the Shoe Cutters to participate in the trial under instructions of the International President, John F. Tobin, caused the Council to decide, on an amendment to the amendment, that the subject matter be made a special order of business for the following Friday night at 9:30 o'clock, the secretary to stand instructed to communicate with both the Boot and Shoe Workers and the Shoe Cutters and ask them to have their delegations and witnesses present. A motion to adjourn until the Boot and Shoe Workers presented their evidence, and an amendment to communicate with the two unions and with President John F. Tobin, to secure each version of the trouble, were defeated. A committee of three was ordered appointed to endeavor to have the principal witness attend the next meeting. The chair appointed Delegates McLaughlin, Kean and Lively.

The special meeting then adjourned, and the Council resumed its regular business.

Executive Committee—The protest of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters was laid over one week, as the Cemetery Workers failed to appear, though a delegation was present in the interests of the Carpenters. It was recommended that the Council donate \$50 to the Tampa, Florida, Cigar Makers; carried. The Cooks' Helpers had voted to consign a communication to the waste basket sent by the secretary of the Council, who was acting under instructions of the executive committee; the latter body decided to call the officers of the Cooks' Helpers before it for an explanation. On the application of the Newspaper Solicitors for a boycott on the "Examiner," it was stated that only two of the ten men employed on this work belonged to the union. The committee decided to lay the matter over for one week and ask the representatives of the "Examiner" to appear.

Label Section—An open meeting is to be held on Wednesday evening, December 7th, to be addressed by good speakers. The active support of all connected with the labor movement was solicited.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Attention was drawn to the small attendance of those appointed to visit the unions in behalf of the Los Angeles strikers, and more interest was urged.

Receipts—Hatters, \$18; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Brewery Workmen, \$24; Granite Cutters, \$8;

Hansen & Elrick
FURNISHERS
HATTERS
353 MONTGOMERY
766 MARKET
1105 FILLMORE

If You Want

to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th.

Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

Lundstrom's Hat Stores

1178 Market St. 2640 Mission St.
26 Third St. 605 Kearny St.
72 Market St. Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.

Patronize Home Industry

ask for

G. M. KUTZ FINE SHOES

For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

For sale by B. KATSCHINSKI

Philadelphia Shoe Co., 825 Market St.,
Opp. Stockton St.



CARROLL CRAWFORD

REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
EXPERT OPTICIAN

3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia

Open Tues., Thurs., and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up.

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work



EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market M 1511
or Home M 1511

Carpenters No. 1082, \$12; Paste Makers, \$10; Cooks No. 44, \$12; Stage Employees, \$4; Plasterers, \$12; Material Teamsters No. 216, \$12; Millmen No. 423, \$14; Stable Employees, \$10; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Bill Posters, \$2; Carpenters No. 483, \$20; Sheet Metal Workers, \$12; Stationary Firemen No. 86, \$6; Steam Fitters, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Press Feeders, \$6; Sailors, \$20; Pie Bakers, \$2; Gas Workers, \$10; Garment Workers No. 131, \$10; Broom Makers, \$2; Tanners No. 9, \$2; Cement Workers, \$16; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$4; Newspaper Carriers, \$6; Sugar Workers, \$6; Rammermen, \$2; Leather Workers, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$2; Bindery Women, \$4; General Strike Campaign Committee, \$18.75. Total, \$358.75.

Expenses—"Daily News," 25 cents; John A. Kelly, salary, \$40; postage, telegrams and messenger fees, \$12; Stenographer, \$20; Miss M. Shields, assistant stenographer, salary, \$18; H. M. Alexander, printing cards, \$25; Pacific Telephone Co., \$52.64; W. N. Brunt Co., \$13.75; Brown & Power, \$5.40. Total, \$187.04.

Adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,
WILL J. FRENCH, Secretary pro tem.

FROM THE PRINTING PRESSMEN.

To Members and Friends of Organized Labor—Greeting: In a communication of recent date, your attention was respectfully directed to the attitude of the Schmidt Lithograph Company toward the printing trades of this city.

In that letter it was pointed out that it was our belief that the Schmidt Company was a party to a plan to disrupt unions in the printing trades. Our belief has been verified by the further action of the company in placing its plant on a nine-hour basis, employing unfair and unskilled help.

The printing-trade unions of this city have expended several thousands of dollars in the past years to establish the universal eight-hour day and uniform shop conditions. More than 95 per cent of the men and women throughout the country affiliated with our organizations are now working under union conditions.

On behalf of the printing trades of this city, we request your assistance in our efforts to have the Schmidt Lithograph Company see the justice of our claim, and grant the members of the printing trades the same conditions that all union offices have conceded.

We would be pleased to hear from you as to your attitude in this matter, and to have your assurance that the employing printers of San Francisco that recognize a reasonable wage and shop conditions will receive recognition from you when placing orders for printing of any description, especially labels, cartons and poster work.

The well-paid mechanic is the best purchaser in any community, and in rendering assistance to us at this time you will add to the general prosperity of this city and State.

We also desire to call to your attention that several firms have refused to comply with our request to withdraw their patronage from this unfair firm. We therefore ask you and your friends not to purchase any products of the firms noted below, or any article that bears the imprint of the Schmidt Lithograph Company upon it:

Gunlach-Bundschu Wine Co., Inc.

Zee Nut Candy and Pop Corn.

Haas' Candy Stores.

Alaska Packers Association (Canned Salmon).

Silver Crest Creamery Co. (Sterling Brand of Butter).

Crown Distilleries Co. (Cyrus Noble Whiskey). Trusting that our request may be granted, and thanking you in advance, we beg to remain,
S. F. PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 24.

Thrust and Parry

"In my opinion, a large proportion of the increase in the cost of living which has taken place during the last seven or eight years is due to combinations effected by the unions and jobbers, and the unions and employers of labor. Ordinary union rates increase unnecessarily the cost of every piece of work in which more than one union has to be employed, through the strict limitation of the kind of work which each union will do. The combination is able to rob the consumer because it practically secures a local monopoly. The union rules rob the consumer because they cause a great waste of time."—Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

The good doctor keeps up his anti-union propaganda. The idea of employers and unions organizing to keep up prices is erroneous, as is the suggestion of combination with jobbers. In many instances there is an utter want of cooperation, and there are employers—and employers of large numbers of men—who devote their time to fighting the unions. Comparatively few labor organizations limit the production of their members, and those that do may have excellent ground for their decision. The task master sometimes requires that course. Dr. Eliot confuses the small minority with the large majority. If he will figure out how gasoline has advanced in price since automobiling has become fashionable, or how the rubber tires have jumped up 25 or 30 per cent, he will realize that unions have very little to do with the increase in costs.

"This amendment makes \$3 per eight-hour day the 'minimum' wage for all laborers in the employ of the city or employed by any contractor on city work. This is a matter which ought not to be put into a fundamental law at all, but was voted for by many persons, not themselves workingmen, but who thought \$3 little enough pay for any able-bodied man. But they thought only of this city. When we realize that this will apply to all laborers employed on the water system, and to any eastern contractor for piping or machinery which cannot be produced here, it will be seen at once that the consequences may be very serious, not only in enormously increasing the cost of the water system, but possibly preventing bids from establishments which do not care to disarrange their wage schedules."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

It is possible that the dominant note of objection applies more to the local man receiving his \$3 than to the outsider. The number of the latter will be small. Even those laborers employed on the water system will have to keep themselves and support their families on the per diem, for the standard of the minimum wage is the home life—a fact sometimes overlooked. If some otherwise unfortunate easterner should have his salary raised to \$3 a day of eight hours, he will not feel so badly about it. As for "disarranging wage schedules," the American people are willing that that should be done when a citizen puts in eight hours faithfully at hard work. The "Chronicle" inference that "\$3 a day is little enough pay for any able-bodied man" is correct.

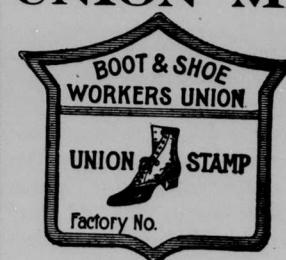
UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor. The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



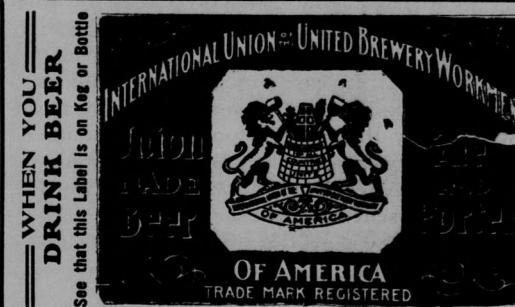
246 SUMMER STREET

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Nov., Gold on Dark Blue.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel

WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO



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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

Notes in Union Life

The following-named unionists obeyed the final summons since our last issue: A. F. Brunbrook of the marine engineers, Charles P. Walsh of the lathers, Edward J. O'Connor of the teamsters (No. 85), Dennis Whooley of the riggers and stevedores, and George J. Brooks, recording secretary of the cooks. The funeral of the latter unionist was conducted by the Rev. Wm. Nat Friend, who feelingly alluded to the lessons to be learned by the fraternal side of the trade-union movement.

The Southern Pacific Company issued an order last Monday that its Sacramento shops were to be operated on the eight-hour basis during the winter months. In case any reader should want to thank a tender-hearted corporation, it might be well to say that a corresponding reduction in wages is always made when the hour (or hours) is dropped. After winter goes by, the word is that the old schedule will be restored.

P. W. Buckley, business agent of the Oakland machinists, is attending the St. Louis convention of the A. F. of L. as a delegate.

The Church Federation of Oakland is advocating a rest of one day in each week for all wage earners. It was thought at first that Sunday was the day desired, but the officials deny this, and they will receive the support of trade unionists in their agitation. This is a fight the movement has been making for years. It welcomes adherents.

A mass will be said in St. Patrick's Church each Sunday morning at 3 a. m. This service corresponds to one in vogue in New York City, and is usually known as "printers' mass," for the reason that many of those attending are workers in various departments of the big metropolitan newspapers. The same is likely to apply in San Francisco. There are only three or four cities in the country where this dispensation has been granted.

The bakers and confectioners are busily engaged in preparing for the opening of their shop at Twenty-first and Bryant streets, where French bread will be baked and sold. For a long time efforts have been made to unionize the bakeries making this bread, without very much success. As there is an undoubted demand for the product, the unionists have taken a wise course, and the details will be made public within the next few days.

Sacramento will celebrate the opening of its fine Labor Temple on the first day of next February.

Unionists are pleased to observe the legislation enacted and proposed to require honest weights and measures, with the consequent gain to the purchasers.

During the week the upholsterers presented a handsome token of esteem to B. B. Rosenthal, their business representative.

The movement of the drug clerks to have stores close on Sunday afternoons is a good one. There is no reason why men should be confined all day when the great majority of people are free from their daily tasks, and emergency calls may be easily met.

The bookbinders have changed their name so that jurisdiction is shown covering the branches of paper ruling, paper cutting, and the folding machine department.

The teamsters (No. 85) had a good attendance at their entertainment and dance in the Building Trades Auditorium last Wednesday evening.

At each meeting the garment workers respond liberally to calls for assistance. They have donated to the Chicago strikers, those in trouble in Los Angeles, and sick benefits are always paid. In return, it is the least we can all do to insist upon the label of this craft.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION NEWS.

It is too early to give accurate information about the St. Louis convention of the A. F. of L., beyond what appears in the daily papers. Sometimes these newspaper reports are inaccurate. One story had President Samuel Gompers criticising organization among the colored people. This was thought strange, inasmuch as there are unions for those of the race mentioned in the south, and there are colored members in various organizations throughout the country. Next day President Gompers came out with an emphatic denial. He had never used the words quoted.

The daily proceedings are beginning to come to hand, but the real work of the convention is proceeding this week. It is not our intention to repeat the information contained in the press dispatches.

The following article written by Will M. Maupin, editor of the Lincoln (Neb.) "Wageworker," and published in his paper of the 18th inst., will be found decidedly readable:

"It has been my good fortune to watch both branches of Congress while in session. It has also been my good fortune to sit twice as a delegate in conventions of the American Federation of Labor—though I have never been a Congressman. But I am prepared to say, and to prove that the average of brains in a Federation convention is quite as high, if not higher, than the average of brains in the present Congress of the United States. There is an earnestness about the delegates here that is good to see. It speaks in loud and encouraging tones for the future of the trade-union movement.

"A few seats over from where I am writing this sits John Mitchell, whose name is as familiar as the name of Roosevelt, and whose services to his fellows far exceeds those of the Strenuous One. Near him sits John Walker of Illinois, another mine worker, whose name is not so familiar as that of Mitchell, but who is making his mark in the labor world by reason of his ability and his force of character. John B. Lennon, for twenty years treasurer of the Federation, sits across the hall. Lincoln unionists know this splendid man. We may not all agree with some of his views on public questions, but every one of us will agree that he is a four square man and full of fighting ability for any cause he espouses. Over there is James M. Lynch, the burly, able and obstinate president of the International Typographical Union. Frank Huber, of the carpenters, 'Bill' Mahon, of the street railway men, Jerome Jones of Atlanta, Al Urick of the Iowa State Federation, Secretary Morrison of the Federation, Perkins of the cigar makers—and scores of others who have spent their lives fighting in the cause of unionism and the uplift of humanity, and presiding with serenity and firmness is Uncle Samuel Gompers! What a fine old fellow he is!

"It is an honor to any man to sit as a delegate in a convention like this. It is doing business—not for pay, not for glory, but for the benefit of common humanity.

"Its sessions are all open to the public, too. Nothing to conceal, nothing to be ashamed of, about the American Federation of Labor. Secrecy and plotting are left for the enemies of organization.

"It takes about three days for the convention to get down to real business, for committees must meet and start reports, delegates must get acquainted and frame up their little caucuses, and the orators must be given time to polish off their little speeches and make them fit the occasion. And you'll hear a lot of mighty good oratory at one of these conventions, too. He hasn't opened up yet, but pretty soon Victor Berger of Milwaukee will open up, and then there will be sparks flying. Berger is the recently-elected Socialist who will represent the Milwaukee district in Congress, and between him

and President Gompers there has been a struggle for years. The Socialists are going to make things warm at this session. The man who fails to see that Socialism is growing by leaps and bounds in this country is indeed blind.

"There are some strong women here, too. Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the Woman's Trade Union League, is a general favorite. She is a wonderfully brilliant woman, and her life has been one of devotion to the cause of her working sisters. She led the shirtwaist makers of New York to victory, and she practically won the strike for the garment workers in Chicago. Alice Henry, editor of the official organ of the Woman's Trade Union League, is another powerful factor in the labor movement. There is no sacrifice too great for Mrs. Henry to make, if in the making she can advance the cause of her working sisters. Gentle, yet with positive character, she is a leader in the world's industrial progress. Agnes Nestor, the tireless little secretary of the Glove Workers' International, watches everything like a hawk, and not one point escapes her. In knowledge of the union movement and the best methods of accelerating the progress, Agnes Nestor has few equals and no superiors among the men whose names are most familiar to the working world.

"As at Toronto, the electrical workers, controversy is going to take up considerable of the convention's time. It will all be fought over again, and unless all signs fail the weight of the administration is going to be thrown on the side of the McNulty-Collins faction. If two or three of the Federation organizers have done anything in this controversy it has been to widen the breach. It is time they were called off.

"The attendance is the largest in the Federation's history, and there's a mighty lot of political medicine mixing going on, especially by our Socialist friends."



Removal Announcement

One week from to-day
on SATURDAY, DEC.
THIRD—we move to
our new location at
716 Market Street.

Our new store is fitted out in the most modern style with workshop attached, and befittingly represents the highest type of a tailoring concern.

We respectfully invite you to attend our opening.

Removal Reductions are now in force. Have you taken advantage of them? You have only until Dec. 1.

Kelleher & Browne
The Irish Tailors
Soon at 716 Market Street
Now at 7th near Market

Pertinent and Impertinent

The advanced cost of living is a subject of more than ordinary importance in the Netherlands at present. Several of the larger manufacturers throughout the country have, as a consequence, voluntarily raised the salaries of many of their married employees, while various municipalities are also considering a similar increase. In Rotterdam, where the average cost of living is perhaps the highest, with the possible exception of Amsterdam, the revision of the salaries of all municipal employees is now being made. A general increase in the cost of foodstuffs is noticeable.

Japan is preparing a factory law, to be brought before the Diet next session. The bill will prohibit employment of children under twelve years, and those under sixteen will not be permitted to work more than twelve hours a day. For every ten hours' work an hour's rest must be given and a half hour every six hours. For those who work at night four days' holiday each month must be given. This is the fourth bill drafted, the others having been thrown out, and it is intended to apply to all factories employing over ten hands.

American poets are to have an organization of their own, to be known as "The Poets' Association of America." The list of charter members includes the names of Edwin Markham, Bliss Carmen, Henry Van Dyke, John Vance Cheney, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Florence Wilkinson Evans, Professor Hugo Munsterberg, Cale Young Rice, Frank Dempster Sherman, Harriet Prescott Spofford and J. T. Trowbridge. The object of the association, or "Poets' Guild," is "a sincere effort to create a greater interest in poetry in America." Edwin Markham has this to say of the work mapped out for it: "I believe in it. This is the age of organization, and this organization is only following the spirit of the time. We have a society of painters, a society of sculptors, a press club, and the like, and it seems to me we should have a poetry society to discuss the general interests of poetry."

The Huntington interests in the city of Los Angeles have acquired a still stronger grip on the transportation system, the newspapers say at an expenditure of \$12,000,000. Here is an interesting sentence in the report: "The absorption of the so-called red lines by the yellow means universal transfers, and is expected to be of great benefit to the public, because the buying company will make many improvements and additions, and bring the service up to its own high standard." The benefit the public will gain will be as nothing to the millions that will further enrich the Huntington coffers. There is no good reason why the people shouldn't attend to their own transportation system. They own the streets and live along the routes traveled and furnish all the money, and yet the Huntingtons and that ilk pose as benefactors. It is to laugh!

At the meeting of the Harbor Commission on October 20th bids were opened for the annual supply of fuel oil. The bidders had been invited to divide their bids into three parts, and to name a figure for supplying the State with oil for one year, for two years and for three years. The Associated Oil Company agreed to supply the liquid fuel in lots of 1000 barrels for one year at 85 cents a barrel, for two years at 85 cents a barrel, and for three years at 85 cents a barrel. The Union Oil Company, which had the contract last year at \$1 a barrel, duplicated the Associated Oil Company's bid, and when the Standard Oil Company's bid was opened it was found to agree in every particular with the other two. The commissioners were startled at what one termed the "coincidence." It was agreed to toss coins to see which company would get the contract. Whether the oil companies represented the "closed" or "open" system is not apparent.

A WARNING.
By W. E. Bryan,
General President International Brotherhood of
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

I deem it my duty to warn the parents of boys that contemplate apprenticing them in any factory of the saddlery and harness industry, except where the number is limited, to thoroughly investigate the conditions prevailing, before giving consent.

The facts in connection with this industry as it affects the future of the boy are: Unless the number of apprentices are limited, the boy will never become a mechanic in the trade, and will never be able to command a scale of wages sufficient to occupy the intended position in life—equality with all mankind.

Some of the manufacturers in this line are filling their factories with boys, and each one is put to work upon some piece of harness, and under instruction he is taught how to make this particular piece. He thus becomes a part of a machine, but never a mechanic.

In factories where we have working agreements, the apprentice is taught step by step the intricacies of the trade, and if he applies himself and has any mechanical instinct at the close of his apprenticeship, he becomes a mechanic in his chosen trade, and able to build a harness or saddle complete, and command the wages of a mechanic prevailing, and I wish to say that such wage is totally insufficient at the present time to support a family as it should be supported.

Beware of the manufacturer who cries down the system of trade unions in limiting the number of apprentices, and who endeavors to show that it limits the opportunity of the boys to become self-supporting; to the contrary, their purpose is to lower the standard of living and to make the boys totally unfitted as mechanics to command the compensation due them.

Walker Hines, railroad authority and expert on rapid transportation, tells a story of an Englishman who traveled with the greatest speed ever recorded. The Englishman was down on his luck and needed a lodging-place. After asking the loan of a bed in several houses in a small western town, he encountered a preacher, who told him: "There's an unoccupied house down the road a little way. You might sleep there. But I am going to warn you that the house is haunted." "No matter," replied the Englishman, "I'm not afraid of ghosts." Soon after dark the preacher dropped in to see how the Englishman was faring, and found him preparing to sleep in the house, but a trifle nervous. Three days later he saw coming down the road the weary and dusty figure of the former tenant of the ghost-ridden house. "Why, where have you been?" he inquired kindly. "What have you been doing during the three days since you went into that house?" "All that time," replied the Englishman, "I've been coming back."

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum program for next week will be headed by William Farnum in Edward Peple's little classic "The Mallet's Masterpiece." The famous Duffin-Redcay Troupe will amaze the Orpheum audiences with its "casting" act. The Meredith Sisters have for their engagement here several pictorial songs, which they are confident will prove just as popular as "Hiawatha." "Radiant" Radie Furman, a petite singing comedienne, will delight with a series of new songs and character make-ups. Next week will be the last of James Callahan and Jenny St. George, Andre's Studies in Porcelain, The Temple Quartette, and The Six Musical Cuttys.

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny front room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. ***

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD PRELIMINARY.

Bids from the Pennsylvania Steel Co. and the Loraine Steel Co. for furnishing the steel rails for the Geary street municipal railroad have been opened and taken under advisement by the Board of Public Works. The bid of \$34.25 for girder rails, and \$44.25 for steel guard rails on the cars at the mills, or \$38.40 per ton for both types, at the ship's side in New York, offered by the Pennsylvania concern, was the lower of the two.

Charles Lyons

London Tailor

719 Market Street, Near 3rd St.

AND
1432 FILLMORE STREET



Suits to Order \$22.50 and up

Trousers 5.00 " "

Overcoats 22.50 " "

Established Thirty-five Years

Carries the largest stock of woolens on the Pacific Coast and is the most complete, and the worthiest representative tailoring firm of home industry in San Francisco.

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 MISSION STREET

Between 15th and 16th Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { MARKET 109
HOME M 1919

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, November 22d, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Transfers deposited by C. J. Franchi, Local No. 153; Frank Viola, Local No. 99; Otto Lehnert, Local No. 76. Transfers withdrawn: N. Brandt, Jr., Local No. 310; Wilhelm Cohn, Local No. 129. Resigned: Frank W. Roehl.

Chas. F. Posty, Local No. 310, director Billy Clifford Co., is at the Princess this week.

Arnold Beaumont, conditional member A. F. of M., is with the Jewell Manikins at the Orpheum.

Permission granted members to volunteer services for the benefit to be tendered Louis Smith at the Auditorium Annex on December 3d.

Walter Oesterreicher has been engaged for a season of fifteen weeks on the road to play flute solos and obligatos with Madame Tetrazzini. The tour will open at Dreamland on December 6th, and will embrace all the principal cities of the United States.

S. Greene, who has been confined to his home for the past two months, was removed to the French Hospital last Monday and operated upon Tuesday. We learn that he is doing nicely at this writing. While making a trip by stage into the country from Willits, Cal., the horses became frightened, and the stage overturned. Mr. Greene received painful but not thought serious injuries in the shoulder. Only a few days ago it was discovered that the shoulder bone was broken, and he was immediately removed to the hospital.

Strike assessments, 25 cents per week, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary.

Members will please bring any changes wished for the new directory to the office as soon as possible.

The next regular meeting of the Alameda County branch will be held at headquarters, 1055 Broadway, Oakland, next Thursday, December 1st. Members are requested to attend.

Following is the list of nominations for the different offices submitted by the nominating committee. Any member wishing to go on the ballot may have his name added to the list upon the presentation of a petition signed by not less than twenty-five members, which must be presented by December 1, 1910.

President: C. Weisel, A. A. Greenbaum.

Vice-president: F. F. Frederick, J. J. Matheson.

Recording Secretary: H. Menke, E. H. Slissman.

Financial Secretary: Geo. Ehrman, A. S. Morey.

Treasurer: T. Eisfeldt.

Sergeant-at-arms: John Smith, J. Peckham.

Delegates Convention California State Federation of Labor: J. L. Callaghan, Chas. Foster, W. H. Lee, J. J. Matheson, H. Menke, C. T. Shuppert.

Delegates San Francisco Labor Council: F. Borgel, Geo. Ehrman, J. Green, F. G. Gashlin, M. Manhein, A. J. Haywood, H. Menke, G. Selo, E. H. Slissman, C. T. Shuppert, J. W. Spencer.

Board of Directors: H. F. Anderson, A. Ariola, W. A. Belard, F. Borgel, C. Cassasa, J. H. Cray, A. Djeau, J. H. Cray, F. Heitman, C. Foster, F. Mayer, J. Maas, J. H. Meyer, J. Green, S. Greene, W. J. Jaeger, C. H. Hoge, G. C. Ruge, L. Nicholson, W. H. Lee, E. Magnus, A. J. Margraf, T. Peckman, G. J. Price, G. Saldierna, S. Steck, W. A. Weber.

Delegate A. F. of M. Convention: F. Borgel, A. A. Greenbaum, J. D. Hynes, E. H. Slissman.

Delegates Alameda County Labor Council: J. L. Callaghan, J. D. Scott.



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METHOD IN HIS HEROISM.

"It was noble of you to jump in and save your worst enemy from drowning."

"Well, I can't claim much credit. I had just been reading the swimming articles that tell you it is best to avoid struggles with a drowning man by giving him a hard punch on the jaw. I simply couldn't resist the temptation."

The editor wrote: "Dear Madame: The verses entitled 'The Kiss' are very clever. Can you assure me that they are original?" The authoress answered: "Sir: Not quite. 'The Kiss' was a collaboration."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Ferry Stables, 925 Front and 67 Clay.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
North Point Laundry, 1812 Powell.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, November 27th, in the Labor Temple Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission. A good attendance is desired. Remember that the law requires the issuance of attendance checks only between 1 and 2 p. m., so come early.

J. T. Kelsey of the "Examiner" chapel is at the McNutt Hospital, suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

N. C. O'Connor, secretary of Minneapolis Typographical Union, sent a telegram to No. 21 last Wednesday stating that E. P. Simmons had been accidentally killed. The unfortunate man worked in San Francisco on several occasions, and information is wanted of his relatives and friends.

D. W. McNeill was a welcome visitor to the "Labor Clarion" office last week. While not following the trade, he keeps in touch with the welfare of No. 21. Mr. McNeill was a member of Eureka Typographical Union in the 60's. He organized the first union formed in British Columbia. From his fund of reminiscences may be gleaned interesting data of early newspaper history on the Pacific Coast. Among Mr. McNeill's associates in his editorial capacities were such well-known men as Messrs. Hinton, Henry George, Worley, and Dan O'Connell.

James M. Speegle of Brunt's was called to Santa Rosa during the week on account of the sudden death of his brother-in-law.

John F. Slater was a visitor at headquarters recently. Many years ago he followed the printing business in this city, but left the trade before becoming a journeyman to learn the haters' profession. Mr. Slater remembers well many of those whose names are household words among admirers of early-day unionists in this section. He presented to No. 21, with his compliments, an announcement and card of the first anniversary ball of Eureka Typographical Union No. 21. The workmanship on both is very neat, the curved lines so familiar in old-style job setting being very much in evidence. This ball was held in Tucker's Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, September 4, 1860. Among those whose names appear on the committee are J. K. Phillips and David G. Lewis. Both these gentlemen are still active members, and the fact that they participated in the dance of over half a century ago does not prevent them taking the same active interest in the affairs of the union today that they did in 1860. May they both be present at the 100th anniversary of this first evening's entertainment! Mr. Slater has the thanks of No. 21 for presenting these valuable souvenirs to the organization. A duplicate set was burned in 1906.

Oakland Typographical Union received nearly everything it asked from the National Board of Arbitration, after a ten months' course. The new scale provides for a raise of \$2 per week, or 33 1-3 cents per day, for journeymen; \$3 per week, or 50 cents per day, for foremen and proofreaders. The award gives the journeymen the full amount asked for, but allows foremen only the same amount of raise, \$2 per week instead of \$3; proofreaders get no raise, as they were already receiving more than journeymen were asking for. Back pay was granted the members of No. 36 from the time the first demand was made, January 3, 1910. This means that some of the cross-bay typos will receive a near-Christmas gift of \$80 or more in a lump sum.

The following twenty-five names are drawn for the next funeral delegation: Geo. C. Hentz, Martin Heyman, C. M. Holden, M. A. Hubert, C. O. Hudson, D. Hughes, S. M. Hughes, F. A. Hutchinson, Sol Hyams, A. F. Heuer, Val Hammer, P. P. Hegdale, F. Harriott, A. J. Hauser, E. B. Hallaner, R. E. Heller, A. Iacini, V. Indice, J. S. Irving, L. Israelsky, A. C. Jacobson, J. Jahn, H. James, F. A. Hendrickson, A. S. Howe.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqr., 51 Steuart, Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Canners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaussieurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkmen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont. Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

At the recent Des Moines, Ia., convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the following emphatic position was taken on the woman suffrage question: "Believing that one person cannot represent another at the polls, and that 'taxation without representation is tyranny' to women as it is tyranny to men, and that both sexes are interested in the safety and perpetuity of the home, the State and the Nation; therefore, be it resolved, that the cause of equal suffrage is of immense importance in the evolution of the commonwealth, and that it is the sense of this convention that the ballot should be granted to women."

Mrs. Mabel Craft Deering of San Francisco has been added to the list of contributing editors of the "Woman's Journal." She takes the place made vacant by the death of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Annie Wakeman Lathrop is making a tour of this country to study conditions of American women for a group of London newspapers. She is now in California, and after finishing her observations in the west, she will go south and then east. Mrs. Lathrop is an American woman, who twenty-seven years ago went to London as a newspaper correspondent. Her husband is in the American consular service at Bristol.

William A. Clark, formerly United States Senator from Montana, last week announced the gift of an indefinite sum, to be not less than \$150,000, to the Los Angeles Young Women's Christian Association, to be used in erecting a home for working girls. Mr. Clark has already purchased the site, the cost of which is not included in the sum mentioned, and the building will be erected along plans approved by the Association as a memorial to his mother, Mary Andrews Clark, who died in Los Angeles a few years ago.

The New Orleans "Item" is impressed with the militant appeal of the wives and mothers of Mississippi for ballot power. It says that "every city and hamlet in the commonwealth seems to ring with the call to arms. The entire campaign is predicated upon a desire to make Mississippi a clean State—morally and physically. Mothers want a voice in politics so they may watch the boards of education and health, upon whose integrity and work depends, in a large measure, the future welfare of Magnolia children. We are told how the Mississippi campaign is advancing to the stage where suffrage for women becomes a thing not far from realization. We hear how State officers and politicians admit they owe their places to Mississippi's women. The suffrage propaganda is growing. The Bayou State is impressed with its proximity."

A BUSINESS-LIKE LABEL SECTION.

The San Francisco labor movement is to be congratulated upon the activity of the Label Section of the central body. Merchants state that the call for label products is improving each week. The agitation is bearing fruit. It can only be really successful insofar as each trade unionist seizes the opportunity to comply with the teachings so clearly enunciated.

The Label Section is going to issue 10,000 wallets showing nearly one score of the union labels prominently before the public. Each wallet will be a useful pocket article. In addition,

1000 pledge cards and buttons will be distributed. No man or woman likes to go back on the word pledged and recorded. We all have a plentiful supply of good resolutions. It is human to fail to live up to them. But the label workers intend to displace the resolutions with something more tangible.

An open meeting will be held in the Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, December 7th. There will be stereopticon views shown of interesting scenes and emblems, and the speakers ensure a time both pleasant and profitable. Mrs. Hannah

Nolan will represent the Woman's Union Label League, and she is exceptionally well qualified to speak on this topic. The Rev. Wm. Nat Friend, who has given many evidences of that practical support that makes impressive the words, will receive a hearty welcome, and those veteran workers, James A. Himmel and John O. Walsh, will represent the Label Section.

An invitation is extended to all to be present next Wednesday week, December 7th.

"Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent."—Swift.

BOYCOTTED BY THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE

The "CITIZENS' ALLIANCE" is "BOYCOTTING" us—WHY?

Simply Because we sell "UNION STAMPED SHOES"—Employ None but "UNION CLERKS" and that our Store is Thoroughly "UNIONIZED." UNION MEN—REMEMBER THESE FACTS!

Be Consistent—Be Loyal. Help Those That Have Helped Your Cause.

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Tells
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We
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